(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2962.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1803.

BERLIN, Auguſt 10.

COURIERS from London and Peterſburg arrive here almoſt daily. Our court, conjointly with that of Ruſſia, neglects no means to put an end to the war between France and England. The laſt propoſitions made to the cabinet of London, are of ſuch a nature that it cannot refuſe to accede to them, without proving in the moſt evident manner, its averſion to peace. We are aſſured that if the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia ſhall be unable to reconcile the two belligerent powers, there will be formed between the principal ſovereigns of Europe, a confederacy ſimilar to that called the Germanic League. This confederacy will have for its object the reſcuing Germany from all attack, protecting her territory, inhabitants, rights and property, and inſuring the freedom of commerce and navigation. We expect a ſpeedy change in the ſtate of affairs. The Elbe and Weſer cannot long remain blockaded; the inconveniencies which reſult from the blockade, and the ſtagnation of commerce, are too great for our court and that of Peterſburg not to adopt the moſt ſerious meaſures to put an end to them.

PARIS, Auguſt 20.

After the arrival of a Ruſſian and Pruſſian courier yeſterday morning, the Pruſſian ambaſſador and the Ruſſian charge d'affaires went to St. Cloud, and had conferences with the firſt conſul, and at their return expedited couriers to their reſpective courts. The report is ſince current that France has conſented to withdraw its troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weſer, which are to be occupied by Pruſſian troops, and that general Blucker, the Pruſſian commander in Weſtphalia, has ſent orders to ſeveral regiments to hold themſelves ready to march for their deſtination.

It is ſaid at the ſame time, that except a column of 10,000 French troops, all the others are immediately to evacuate Hanover; but as long as France keeps any troops in that country, it certainly governs it, and prevents the paſſage of Engliſh productions to the interior of Germany; many therefore doubt that England will accept of this arrangement, ſo advantageous to Pruſſia, whoſe merchants and manufactures have not capitals enough to endure, without their ruin, the preſent ſtagnation of trade for a twelvemonth.

You may judge of the French influence at Conſtantinople, from Le Brun being able to perſuade the grand ſignior to propoſe to Auſtria, Spain, Naples, and other powers in the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſea to form an armed neutrality for the South, ſimilar to that headed by Ruſſia in the north of Europe laſt war. That ſuch a propoſal has been made I know from good authority, as well as that it has been declined. On board the Turkiſh fleet deſtined to Egypt, are no leſs than ſix French officers of the navy, eight engineers, and eighteen of the artillery, with fifty French cannoneers. An aid-du-camp of general Le Brun, who came here laſt Monday with diſpatches, mentioned yeſterday in my preſence at the circle of Cambaceres, that the grand vizier deſires particularly to get ſome Frenchmen of the horſe artillery to inſtruct the Turks. It is ſaid beſides, that laſt month four French generals, accompanied by four Mamelukes, as ſervants, paſſed *incognito* through Vienna for Conſtantinople. They were recognized by gen. Hedouville.

Auguſt 21.

The exiſting circumſtances have compelled the government to redouble its vigilance on our coaſts, and ſuch meaſures have been adopted that no ſpy, no fomenter of troubles, can land from England on our ſhore, without his being almoſt inevitably arreſted. In conſequence of this ſtrict precaution, J. Harvie Chriſte, an Engliſhman, was arreſted as a ſpy, and tried before the military tribunal of the 15th diviſion. But having juſtified himſelf from the charge, he was acquitted by an unanimous ſuffrage.

Thus, notwithſtanding the juſt reſentment which fills the mind of every Frenchman againſt a government which is guilty towards us of ſo many and grave offences, notwithſtanding that prejudice which may be ſuppoſed to ſpring from the hoſtile ſtate of the two nations, juſtice preſerved its aſcendancy, and the ſacred rights of innocence were as much reſpected in an enemy as they would have been in a Frenchman.

Since the capture of thee Minerva frigate, the Engliſh keep themſelves ſeveral leagues off the road of Cherbourg. That frigate will ſoon be in a condition to put to ſea; her guns are on board, and her laſt maſt is about to be ſet up. The labours of the Mole are going on with activity. Several thouſand workmen are employed on Fort Buonaparte, and more are daily arriving.

The privateer of Bourdeaux, the Repriſaille, has taken by boarding, after an action of an hour, the Engliſh packet, the King George, armed with 12 pounders, and carried her into a Spaniſh port. She had on board a box containing 15,000 carats of rough diamonds, and 31,321 piaſtres.

LONDON, Auguſt 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Madras army, dated Feb. 22.

"We are all in an uproar again in India, and likely to have a ſerious war. Our army is moving rapidly to the frontiers; that of Bengal has taken the field and war is ſaid to be declared againſt the king of Candy, in the Iſland of Ceylon. Something ſerious is alſo expected from the king of Traraneac; our ſtrength* is, however, equal to any thing, and we are all in high health and ſpirits.

"* *Coaſt troops*, 35,000; *five regiments cavalry, eight regiments infantry*, 10,000; *Bombay not known, ſuppoſe* 5000; *grand total* 50,330, *ſay* 50,000 *effective.*"

Auguſt 27.

Captain D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, who is to have a principal command in a ſecret expedition, was yeſterday appointed to the Severn, of 44 guns, at Woolwich.

Auguſt 28.

One of the Calcutta papers which we have lately received, contains the following article:—

We little expected that the revolutionary ſcenes which ſo long agitated the weſtern hemiſphere, would have extended their influence over ſo diſtant—and ſo jealous a government as the Chineſe;—the principles which actuate the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with thoſe which produced the French revolution—the progreſs threatens to be as terrible, and if we view the character of the nation and the prepoſterous genius of empire, it is more than probable that the reſult will be the ſame; —the ſubverſion of the ancient government of the Chineſe.

The following intereſting account of this tranſaction, we have received from a correſpondent:

There has ſprung up within theſe few months a very numerous body of men, of a deſcription very ſimilar to what we have known for ſome years paſt by the name of THE ILLUMINATI. They are known to one another by particular ſigns—the bond of allegiance is communicated to any one who is deſirous of becoming a member of the ſociety, by drawing blood from ſome part of his body, and infuſing a little of that of one who is already incorporated—or, a mutual interchange of blood takes place—the clans that have already appeared, are alarmingly numerous —inſomuch, that tſontee or viceroy of Canton has been long abſent commanding the Imperial troops in perſon, and has gained ſome ſignal victories—it was ſaid, indeed, at one time, that he was on the return, but by late accounts there is great probability of further commotions.

It is propheſied that ſome perſon will riſe up before the year 1804, who will depoſe the preſent Tartar race of emperors, and reſtore that of the ancient Chineſe.

Auguſt 31.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 20.

"If the tranquillity of Ireland, if the meaſures of your government, ſeconded by the national enthuſiaſm, ſhould force our heroes to give up the plan of invading England, the firſt conſul will then direct his views towards Egypt and the Morea.

"During ſeveral months paſt, a great number of Albanians and Greeks, known to be in the pay of government, have been obſerved here; ſome of them go away every day upon ſome ſecret deſtination, and a plan of debarkation is talked of, upon which government has determined; and it is further aſſerted, that they flatter themſelves that as ſoon as the conſular troops appear in Albania and the Morea, theſe countries, which are entirely French, will immediately riſe. It is alſo pretended, that a Greek army has been ſecretly organiſing for a long time paſt.

"All theſe objects, however, are to be conſidered ſubordinate to that which this government prefers to every other, viz. the invaſion of Ireland. The ſtrict alliance of Spain with France, compels her to make preparations; that kingdom is exhauſted, and though the court of Madrid has prayed that it might preſerve its neutrality during the preſent war, it has only been permitted that it ſhall not be compelled to declare itſelf, till its gallepns have arrived; and the armaments now carrying on in Spain may eventually be employed in carrying troops to Ireland, or otherwiſe, in co-operating in the expedition to the Levant."

BRIDGE-TOWN, September 3.

His majeſty's land and ſea forces, under lieutenant Greenfield and commodore Hood, have again been put in motion, and ſailed from Carliſle bay on Thurſday laſt, on an expedition againſt the Dutch colonies to the ſouthward. Lieutenant-general Grinfield commands in chief; lieutenant-colonel Nicholſon (of the royals) is 2d; lieutenant-colonel Shipuby commands the engineers, and captain Sheldrick the artillery. The army is compoſed of choice troops, and ſufficiently ſtrong for the enterprize they are engaged upon; the naval force is equally powerful and well appointed; the moſt ample and extended conqueſt muſt therefore be expected to reſult from their united efforts, which have already added luſtre to the Britiſh name in the Weſt-Indies.

BOSTON, October 8.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Minerva, captain Clements, from London, has furniſhed papers three days later than before received; but no articles of very intereſting news. The threatened invaſion of Great-Britain appeared to occupy all the attention of the Engliſh politicians.

At our laſt dates the atmoſphere of the north of Europe was far from clear; but whether the appearances were merely evaneſcent, or the ſtorm of war was brewing, was uncertain. We ſtill retain the opinion, that the northern powers will not join Great-Britain againſt France. They are too jealous of the maritime ſuperiority of England, to wiſh to ſtrengthen her. The rumour of an offered alliance of Ruſſia had ſubſided; and the ſo much talked of Ruſſian ſquadron was quietly purſuing its voyage of diſcipline. It is ſaid, in a Paris paper of ſome authority, and of a recent date, that France had empowered Ruſſia and Pruſſia to act as mediators between her and England; and that they had accepted the appointment. How far the refuſal of Great-Britain (and ſhe muſt refuſe them if they are not of a nature to preſcribe limits to the inordinate ambition of France) to accept their mediatorial propoſitions, will influence their future meaſures, time muſt determine. Ruſſia is ſaid to have offered a *projet* for the guarantee of Malta.

The armed myriads of France appeared in conſtant motion in various parts of the republic. It is very evident ſhe meant to ſtrike home ſtrokes ſome where. Beſides England and Ireland, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta, have been named as the ſuppoſitious objects of attack. A conſiderable force was in the vicinity of Jerſey and Guernſey, which it was thought would probably receive the firſt onſet of the Gallic legions. The firſt conſul, in one of his replies to his addreſſers, having declared they "*ſhould form a buttress of a bridge to England.*"—We do not think, while lord Nelſon remains in the Mediterranean with the ſtrong fleet he now commands, that an expedition will proceed for Egypt from any of the ſouthern parts of France. The French have experienced his vigilance and *activity:* And Gibraltar and Malta are ſtrong fortreſſes calculated to bid defiance to any thing which can be brought againſt them. We, therefore, are of opinion, Buonaparte will confine his meaſures to an attack on the Britiſh iſles. He has given the challenge and it has been accepted.

Great-Britain preſents one vaſt field of bayonets and lances; whilſt her coaſt is ſurrounded with mounted cannon and floating caſtles. To the numerous and varied preparations for defence and offence, fifteen hundred gun boats and batteaux had been added, which, under the direction of lord Keith and Sir Sidney Smith, were ſtationed on the Engliſh coaſt, oppoſite France and Holland; in which an army of ſea fencibles was daily exerciſed; and which were deſtined to meet the French flotillas on their paſſage, and to try the tug of war on the favourite element of Britain. The men in arms in the Britiſh iſles were eſtimated at nearly one million. This may be exaggeration; but it is fact, on the 26th Auguſt, the military corps which had volunteered their ſervices were ſo numerous, that the king, by proclamation, had ſuſpended the act for training and exerciſing the population of the kingdom; and the offers of ſeveral corps had been refuſed; thoſe corps having already exceeded the amount of ſix times the militia. Theſe volunteer corps were independent of the regulars, militia and army of reſerve. We mention it, as an inſtance of zeal, that ſome of the inland pariſhes had reſolved, if muſkets could not be furniſhed them in ſeaſon, to take the field againſt the French armed with long *pitch-forks.* If reliance may be placed on addreſſes, ſolemn reſolutions, voluntary offers of ſervice, and real ſacrifice of property at the altar of patriotiſm, England and Scotland may be ſaid to be united to a man in the reſolution, vigorouſly to oppoſe and chaſtiſe their threatening invaders; if not to ſpread, in their turn, the terrors of invaſion in France. In this reſolution Chriſtians and Jews, tories and whigs, loyaliſts and oppoſitioniſts, high and low, rich and poor, ſeemed cordially combined; and the only conteſt appeared to be, who ſhould be foremoſt in exibitions of unequivocal evidence of the ſincerity of their profeſſions. The language of the people too appeared to have acquired a

new tone; and all the addreſſes, reſolutions, harrangues, and ſongs, were in a language unuſually elevated and energetic. The nobleſt feelings of a great and mighty people had been rouſed with a warmth and zeal equal to the ſubjects that inſpired them—Public ſafety and national glory—The "nation of ſhopkeepers" had become a nation of ſoldiers.

We do not place much reliance on the report of the new revolution in France. We have not found any circumſtances which corroborate it. All the French papers we have ſeen contain nothing but evidence of the moſt ardent affection of the French people for Buonaparte; and attachment to his government. We know it may be objected, that the French papers, being under the control of his miniſters, very little dependence is to be placed therein, as evidence of the extent of oppoſition—Granted; but of poſitive approbation there are many marks, and travellers in France aſſure us, that every thing appeared tranquil in the interior. We know, however, that Moreau has long been looked up to as the general Monk of France:—It is alſo pretty evident Louis XVIII. has received aſſurances of the exiſtence of a ſtrong party in France:—And it is ſaid to be certain, that the French princes in England had poſitively been making preparations for erecting the royal ſtandard in France;—around which they had been aſſured 50,000 royaliſts, with Pichegru and Dumourier at their head, ſtood ready to rally.

Ireland at the laſt dates appeared verging to another violent agitation. The ſnake of rebellion, though ſcorch'd, was not dead. A heavy cloud appeared ready to burſt. The vigilance of government was great, and its ſtrength mighty. We may daily expect very intereſting accounts from that quarter.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

October 5, 1803.

It is with great ſurpriſe and concern the health committee have learned, that ſeveral families who had removed from the city at the commencement of the epidemic, have, within a few days, unadviſedly returned. Nothing but a knowledge of the fact could have induced them to believe in ſuch unneceſſary imprudence, and they deem it a duty, ſolemnly to remonſtrate againſt a ſtep ſo fatal in its immediate effects upon thoſe who may return, and in its probable conſequences upon thoſe who may ſurround them. Every year's experience has ſhewn, that this deſtructive diſorder is checked by nothing but hard froſts: until, therefore, this agent is interpoſed, it will be throwing away their own lives, and ſporting with the lives of thoſe around them. At preſent there is nothing to invite, and every thing to diſſuade from a return. No buſineſs, no ſociety, no means of ſubſiſtence can be expected, by the ſolitary families, who might attempt to regain the deſerted places of their former abode. The very gloom which would ſurround them, muſt of itſelf produce melancholy and diſeaſe, to which thoſe who have been inhaling a purer atmoſphere become more ſuſceptible. The diſorder is not diminiſhed in virulence, or contracted the limits of its former ravages: on the contrary, it is more fatal, and is more ſcattered throughout the city; ſo that at preſent, but a ſmall part may be ſaid to be free from its influence.

It cannot be doubted but that the committee will rejoice in the happy moment, at which they may recal their ſcattered fellow-citizens to their buſineſs, to their friends, and to the enjoyment of their domeſtic purſuits.

J. B. PROVOST, Chairman.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 11.

The Engliſh colony at Botany Bay has ſucceeded ſo well that the government is forming a new colony in the iſland; and two loads of convicts have been ſent from England therefor, under the government of colonel Collins. They were embarked on board the Calcutta, of 56 guns, and a tranſport, and are accompanied by a number of volunteer ſettlers. The rev. Mr. Knopwood goes out chaplain to the ſettlement. The government has directed that fifty healthy young women convicts ſhall go out with the 306 embarked on board theſe veſſels. "They doubtleſs," adds the Engliſh paragraphiſt, "will form not the leaſt important part of the ſtock taken out for the effectual colonization of this hitherto unexplored region certainly ſituated at the fartheſt limits of the known world."

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

The truſtees of Princeton college have, unanimouſly, made choice of the rev. Dr. Green, of this city, to be profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity.

CHARLESTON, September 30.

The ſhip Birmingham Packet, capt. Cochran, from London, has brought in for the uſe of the ſtate eighteen elegant braſs field pieces, two howitzers, a parcel of ſhells and a quantity of artillery ſtores. Our late chief magiſtrate, governor Drayton, with that arduous deſire to fulfil every duty attached to his office, which always marked his adminiſtration, prevailed on a friend going to England, to ſuperintend the execution of the order he gave for theſe articles. It is owing to the attention and unremitted exertions of this gentleman, that leave was obtained in time of war for their exportation.

NORFOLK, October 6.

On Sunday night this place was viſited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with inceſſant rain for twenty-four hours, which, with the high tides, laid the lower part of this borough under water, and, we underſtand, has done conſiderable damage in the warehouſes on the different wharfs. We are told that ſome ſhipping in Hampton Roads have been driven on ſhore, and fear that we ſhall ſhortly have to announce melancholy tidings of the fate of many coaſters.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

Abraham Biſhop, Eſquire, is appointed collector for the diſtrict of New-Haven, in the place of his father, deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, to a gentleman in Newburyport.

"You muſt have heard, undoubtedly, of the grand preparations making in this country for a deſcent on England. It is ſaid that Buonaparte means to head an army of four hundred thouſand men, himſelf, in this expeditition: but I do not imagine he will loſe his hold here. However, I wiſh and think it will take place, as all deſcriptions of perſons are urgent, and encouraging the firſt conſul to undertake it: but all from different views—the army want it to enrich themſelves, by plundering that fine country; the citizens wiſh it, to be rid of the army; the Jacobins are in hopes by that means to regain their authority; and the royaliſts contemplate when the army is gone, to ſeize the helm of government in the name of Louis XVIIIth; recal that unfortunate monarch, garriſon well the ſea coaſt, to prevent their return, and depend upon the change in the public mind for their ſucceſs, aided by all the ſtrength they can collect. I am ſure it would not be difficult if the king would be active and enterpriſing in the buſineſs. It is confidently ſaid that Moreau will aſſiſt the royal family; but I feel afraid the plot will be diſcovered, as ſome perſons are ſo imprudent as to expreſs their wiſhes on the ſubject already."

YELLOW FEVER AT CATSKILL.

We are ſorry to have it in our power (ſays the Hudſon Bee) to announce the exiſtence of the *Yellow Fever at Catskill Landing*, but from the importance of eſtabliſhing the doctrine of the domeſtic origin of this terrible diſeaſe, to which cauſe alone we underſtand it can be attributed in this inſtance, we think it our duty to publiſh the fact.

October 11.

In a London paper of August 30, we find the following:

"It is ſtated in a morning paper, that Mr. Livingſton, (the American ambaſſador at Paris) in a recent memorial on the occaſion of the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States, delivered the following opinions:—"That France and the United States, having no point of colliſion, may aſſiſt without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner;" and continues thus:—"This union of ſentiment and intereſt reſts upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver us from the tyranny of Great-Britain, which ſhe maintains; and which will never be combated with ſucceſs, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce." Evidence of a very different nature from that which ſupports this article muſt be produced before we can give credit to a conduct ſo groſsly inſulting to the Britiſh government."

October 13.

We find from the following paragraph in a London paper of the 1ſt ult. that the drought has been as exceſſive in ſome parts of the old world, during the late ſummer, as it has been with us in the new.

"The drought has been more exceſſive in France than in England. It appears from an examination made by M. Fiot, inſpector of the navigation of the Seine, that the water in that river is eighteen centimeters lower than it was in the memorable year 1719. From ſome parts of France it appears that the water which remains in ſome of the marſhes has become ſo mephitic, as to poiſon the cattle which drank of it. The deſcent of the wolves from the mountains is clearly to be aſcribed to the want of water. The French journals, however, ſtate that the wheat harveſt has been abundant, and that no blight has been experienced. The vines alſo promiſe to be a very fine crop, though not a large one.

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From the LUZERNE FEDERALIST.

Messrs. Miners,

By inſerting the following, you will ſerve the cauſe of humanity.

Receipt for the bilious cholic and the dysentery, by Dr. Usher of Connecticut.

Diſſolve in keen vinegar as much common table ſalt as will, put in an open bottle, that it may ferment and work itſelf clear. The bottle ſhould be nearly full, that it may diſcharge the foam; this done, bottle it for uſe, let the perſon affected take a large ſpoonful of the vinegar in about a gill of boiling water, or at leaſt, as hot as he can drink it, until he finds relief. It will effectually remove the cauſe in either caſe, although the patient may be ſo far relaxed as to die with weakneſs. The ſame remedy is excellent in the common cholic.

October 15.

A CURIOSITY.

We are ſtrictly informed that Mr. Blair, of 34, Ferry-ſtreet, caught on Tueſday laſt, on York Bank, a young ſea-horſe, which, no doubt, the *amateurs* will be anxious to behold, being a great natural curioſity, probably never exhibited in this city.

[*New-York paper.*]

By the acquiſition of Louiſiana, the United States of America will gain 650,000 ſquare miles of territory in one of the moſt fertile and well watered countries in the world, the centre of which is about the thirty-third degree of northern latitude. The whole extent of the United States will then be 1,680,000 ſquare miles; or, in Engliſh acres 10,740,200,000, or about ſixteen and an half times larger than Britain and Ireland!!! *Lon. Pap*

Annapolis, October 20.

On Monday laſt, at 3 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to the two Houſes of Congreſs by Mr. Harvie, ſecretary to the Preſident:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

IN calling you together, fellow-citizens, at a earlier day than was contemplated by the act of th laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, I have not been inſenſibl to the perſonal inconveniencies neceſſarily reſultin from an unexpected change in your arrangements but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call neceſſary; and the intereſt you fe in theſe will ſuperſede in your minds all private conſiderations.

Congreſs witneſſed, at their late ſeſſion, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mi by the ſuſpenſion of our right of depoſit, at the po of New-Orleans, no aſſignment of another pla having been made according to treaty. They we ſenſible that the continuance of that privation wou be more injurious to our nation, than any con quences which could flow from any mode of redre But repoſing juſt confidence in the good faith of t government whoſe officer had committed the wron friendly and reaſonable repreſentations were refor to, and the right of depoſit was reſtored.

Previous however to this period, we had not be unaware of the danger to which our peace would perpetually expoſed, whilſt ſo important a key to commerce of the weſtern country remained un foreign power. Difficulties too were preſenting the ſelves as to the navigation of other ſtreams, whi ariſing within our territories, paſs through thoſe jacent. Propoſitions had therefore been authori for obtaining, on fair conditions, the ſovereignty New-Orleans, and of other poſſeſſions in that quar intereſting to our quiet, to ſuch extent as was dee ed practicable, and the proviſional appropriation two millions of dollars, to be applied and accoun for by the preſident of the United States, inten as part of the price, was conſidered as conveying ſanction of congreſs to the acquiſition propoſed. enlightened government of France ſaw, with diſcernment, the importance to both nations of liberal arrangements as might beſt and permane promote the peace, friendſhip and intereſts of bo and the property and ſovereignty of all Louiſi which had been reſtored to them, has, on cer conditions, been transferred to the United States inſtruments bearing date the 30th of April

When theſe ſhall have received the conſtitutio ſanction of the ſenate, they will, without delay, communicated to the repreſentatives alſo, for the exerciſe of their functions as to thoſe conditions w are within the powers veſted by the conſtitutio congreſs. Whilſt the property and ſovereignty the Miſſiſſippi and its waters ſecure an indepen outlet for the produce of the weſtern ſtates, an uncontroled navigation through their whole co free from colliſion with other powers, and the dan to our peace from that ſource, the fertility o country, its climate and extent, promiſe, in due ſon, important aids to our treaſury, and ample viſion for our poſterity, and a wide ſpread for bleſſings of freedom and equal laws.

With the wiſdom of congreſs it will reſt to thoſe ulterior meaſures which may be neceſſar the immediate occupation, and temporary go ment of the country; for its incorporation int union; for rendering the change of governme bleſſing to our newly adopted brethren; for ſecu to them the rights of conſcience and of prope for confirming to the Indian inhabitants thei cupancy and ſelf-government, eſtabliſhing fri and commercial relations with them, and for a taining the geography of the country acquired. materials for your information relative to its a in general, as the ſhort ſpace of time has perm me to collect, will be laid before you when the ject ſhall be in a ſtate for your conſideration.

Another important acquiſition of territory has been made ſince the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs. friendly tribe of Kaſkaſkia Indians, with whic have never had a difference, reduced by the wan wants of ſavage life to a few individuals, unab defend themſelves againſt the neighbouring tribe transferred its country to the United States, rese only for its members what is ſufficient to mai them in an agricultural way. The conſideratio pulated are, that we ſhall extend to them our p nage and protection, and give them certain a aids in money, in implements of agriculture, and articles of their choice. This country, among moſt fertile within our limits, extending alon Miſſiſſippi from the mouth of the Illinois to the Ohio, though not ſo neceſſary as a barrier, the acquiſition of the other bank, may yet b worthy of being laid open to immediate ſettle as its inhabitants may defrend with rapidity i port of the lower country, ſhould future circumſ expoſe that to foreign enterpriſe. As the ſtipula in this treaty alſo, involve matters within the c tente of both houſes only, it will be laid befor greſs ſo ſoon as the ſenate ſhall have adviſed it ſication.

With many of the other Indian tribes, im ments in agriculture and houſehold manufactu advancing; and, with all, our peace and fri are eſtabliſhed on grounds much firmer than

form. The measure adopted of eſtabliſhing trading houſes among them, and of furniſhing them neceſſaries in exchange for their commodities, at ſuch moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loſs, has the moſt conciliatory and uſeful effect on them, and is that which will beſt ſecure their peace and good will.

The ſmall veſſels authoriſed by congreſs, with a view to the Mediterranean ſervice, have been ſent into that ſea, and will be able more effectually to confine the Tripoline cruiſers within their harbours, and ſuperſede the neceſſity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will ſenſibly leſſen the expences of that ſervice the enſuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the North-Eaſtern and North-Weſtern angles of the United States, has evinced that the boundaries eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Paris, between the Britiſh territories and ours in thoſe parts, were too imperfectly deſcribed to be ſuſceptible of execution. It has therefore been thought worthy of attention, for preſerving and cherishing the harmony and uſeful intercourſe ſubſiſting between the two nations, to remove, by timely arrangements, what unfavourable incidents might otherwiſe render a ground of future miſunderſtanding. A convention has therefore been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of thoſe limits, to the ſatisfaction of both parties.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year ending the 30th of September laſt, with the eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year, will be laid before you by the ſecretary of the treaſury ſo ſoon as the receipts of the laſt quarter ſhall be returned from the more diſtant ſtates. It is already aſcertained that the amount paid into the treaſury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue, accrued during the ſame term, exceeds the ſum counted on as ſufficient for our current expences, and to extinguiſh the public debt within the period heretofore propoſed.

The amount of debt paid, for the ſame year, is about three millions one hundred thouſand dollars, excluſive of intereſt, and making, with the payment of the preceding year, a diſcharge of more than eight millions and an half of dollars of the principal of that debt, beſides the accruing intereſt; and there remain in the treaſury nearly ſix millions of dollars. Of theſe, eight hundred and eighty thouſand have been referred for payment of the firſt inſtalment due under the Britiſh convention of January 8th, 1802, and two millions, what have been before mentioned as placed by congreſs under the power and accountability of the preſident, towards the price of New-Orleans and other territories acquired, which, remaining untouched, are ſtill applicable to that object, and go in diminution of the ſum to be funded for it.

Should the acquiſition of Louiſiana be conſtitutionally confirmed and carried into effect, a ſum of nearly thirteen millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, moſt of which is payable after fifteen years; before which term the preſent exiſting debts will all be diſcharged by the eſtabliſhed operation of the ſinking fund. When we contemplate the ordinary annual augmentation of impoſt from increaſing population and wealth, the augmentation of the ſame revenue by its extenſion to the new acquiſition, and the economies which may ſtill be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that congreſs, in reviewing their reſources, will find means to meet the intermediate intereſt of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progreſſion of our revenue. Its extraordinary increaſe in times of foreign war, will be the proper and ſufficient fund for any meaſures of ſafety or precaution which that ſtate of things may render neceſſary in our neutral poſition.

Remittances for the inſtalments of our foreign debt having been found practicable without loſs, it has not been thought expedient to uſe the power given by a former act of congreſs, of continuing them by retains, and of redeeming, inſtead thereof, equal ſums of domeſtic debt, although no difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The ſum of fifty thouſand dollars, appropriated by congreſs for providing gun-boats, remains unexpended. The favourable and peaceable turn of affairs on the Miſſiſſippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unneceſſary; and time was deſirable, in order that the inſtitution of that branch of our force might begin on models the moſt approved by experience. The ſame iſſue of events diſpenſed with a reſort to the appropriation of a million and an half of dollars, contemplated for purpoſes which were effected by happier means.

We have ſeen with ſincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe, and nations, with which we have the moſt friendly and uſeful relations, engaged in mutual deſtruction. While we regret the calamities in which we ſee others involved, let us bow with gratitude to that kind Providence, which, inſpiring with wiſdom and moderation our late legiſlative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greateſt wrongs, guarded us from haſtily entering into the ſanguinary conteſt, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages. Theſe will be heavieſt on thoſe immediately engaged; yet the nations purſuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the courſe of this conflict let it be our endeavour, as it is our wiſh and deſire, to cultivate the friendſhip of the belligerent nations by every act of juſtice and of friendly kindneſs; to receive their armed veſſels, with hoſpitality, from the diſtreſſes of the ſea, but to admit the means of annoyance to none; to eſtabliſh in our harbours ſuch a police as may maintain law and order; to reſtrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to puniſh ſeverely thoſe perſons, citizen or alien, who ſhall uſurp the cover of our flag, for veſſels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with ſuſpicion thoſe of real Americans, and committing us into controverſies for the redreſs of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the obſervance, towards our veſſels and citizens, of thoſe principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a juſt nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every conſequence to inſult and habitual wrong. Congreſs will conſider whether the exiſting laws enable us efficaciouſly to maintain this courſe with our citizens in all places, and with others while within the limits of our juriſdiction, and will give them the new modifications neceſſary for theſe objects. Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our juriſdictional limits, and on the high ſeas. The friendly diſpoſition of the governments from whoſe agents they have proceeded, as well as their wiſdom and regard for juſtice, leave us in reaſonable expectation, that they will be rectified and prevented in future; and that no act will be countenanced by them which threatens to diſturb our friendly intercourſe. Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political intereſts which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendſhip uſeful to them, and theirs to us, it cannot be the intereſt of any to aſſail us, nor ours to diſturb them. We ſhould be moſt unwiſe indeed, were we to caſt away the ſingular bleſſings of the poſition in which nature has placed us, the opportunity ſhe has endowed us with, of purſuing, at a diſtance from foreign contentions, the paths of induſtry, peace and happineſs, of cultivating general friendſhip, and of bringing colliſions of intereſt to the umpirage of reaſon, rather than of force. How deſirable then muſt it be, in a government like ours, to ſee its citizens adopt individually the views, the intereſts, and the conduct which their country ſhould purſue, diveſting themſelves of thoſe paſſions and partialities, which tend to leſſen uſeful friendſhips, and to embarraſs and embroil us in the calamitous ſcenes of Europe. Confident, fellow-citizens, that you will duly eſtimate the importance of neutral diſpoſitions, towards the obſervance of neutral conduct, that you will be ſenſible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody Arena ſpread before us, with commiſeration indeed, but with no other wiſh than to ſee it cloſed, I am perſuaded you will cordially cheriſh theſe diſpoſitions, in all diſcuſſions among yourſelves, and in all communications with your conſtituents. And I anticipate with ſatisfaction the meaſures of wiſdom, which the great intereſts now committed to you, will give *you* an opportunity of providing, and *myſelf* that of approving, and of carrying into execution, with the fidelity I owe to my country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

OCTOBER 17, 1803.

Both houſes formed quorums on Monday.

The ſenate elected John Brown, preſident pro tem.

The houſe of repreſentatives elected Nathaniel Macon ſpeaker, and John Beckley clerk.

Richard Grahame, Thomas Gantt, William Holland and William M. Carcaud, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent Calvert county in the enſuing general aſſembly.

Benjamin F. A. C. Daſhiell, Henry James Carroll, John Cottman and James C. Hyland, Eſquires, are elected for Somerſet county. And

Robert Bowie, Peter Wood, Archibald Van-Horne and Edward H. Calvert, Eſquires, for Prince-George's county.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GOVAN's-TOWN.

On Tueſday the 11th inſtant, the Baltimore Jockey Club purſe of three hundred dollars, was run for over the Club's race courſe, near this town, for all ages, four mile heats.

Mr. Duckett's br. c. Financier by Whiſtle Jacket, 4 y. old, 100 w.	1 1
Mr. Lloyd's br. h. Mount-Vernon by Lamp Lighter, 5 y. o. 112 w.	2 2

On Wednesday the 12th, the B. J. C's. Colts purſe of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Duvall's br. c. Poſt-Boy, by Gabriel, 9 mile heats, 3 yrs. old, a feather,	1 1
Gen. Ridgely's b. f. Roſebud, by Grey Medly, 4 yrs. old, 97lb.	2 2
Mr. Bitton's b. c. Vulcan, by Paul Jones, 3 yrs. old, a feather	3 3
Mr. Duckett's br. f. by Gabriel, 3 yrs. old, a feather,	4 diſ.

TAVERN,
To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT noted ſtand for a tavern, on the Baltimore road, lately in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS W. HEWITT, with about one hundred acres of land. For terms apply to

10th 7/6 EDWARD PUMPHREY.

LAST NOTICE.

I ONCE more give notice to the creditors of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring in their claims, legally atteſted, on or before the 7th day of November next, as a diſtribution will be made, and they excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate.

SAMUEL DEALE, Adminiſtrator.

October 14, 1803. 10th 7/6

By His Excellency
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for repreſentatives of the ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as a repreſentative; we, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſquire, was elected for the firſt diſtrict, WALTER BOWIE, Eſquire, was elected for the ſecond diſtrict, THOMAS PLATER, Eſquire, was elected for the third diſtrict, DANIEL HEISTER, Eſquire, was elected for the fourth diſtrict, NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE and WILLIAM MACCREERY, Eſquires, were elected for the fifth diſtrict, JOHN ARCHER, Eſquire, was elected for the ſixth diſtrict, JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Eſquire, was elected for the ſeventh diſtrict, and JOHN DENNIS, Eſquire, was elected for the eighth diſtrict.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſeventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the Governor and Council.

In COUNCIL, October 17, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the ſpace of two weeks ſucceſſively, in the American, Telegraphe, Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Maryland Gazette, National Intelligencer, American Advocate, Bartgis's paper Frederick-town, Greeves's paper Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

MAREEN B. DUVALL

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has juſt received a complete CHOICE of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; alſo cutlery and groceries, the whole of which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices.

Annapolis, October 18, 1803. 1

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt ANNE TOOTELL, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them legally authenticated, and thoſe in any manner indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment, to

JOHN RANDALL, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, October 12, 1803. 1

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wedneſday the 21ſt ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet ſeven inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, the inſide of one of his ears has a knot occaſioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a green coat, ſtriped waiſtcoat, and oſnabrig trouſers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was ſeen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro in Baltimore gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all perſons from employing or harbouring him.

THOMAS PINDLE.

October 6, 1803. 1

THERE is at the plantation of SAMUEL W. DORSEY, taken up as a ſtray, a dark brown HORSE, about ſeven years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder WH joined together, though not very perceivable, has a white ſpot on the left ſide of his back, racks and paces, and is ſhod with old ſhoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10th 7/6

WILLIAM WILKINS,

HAS juſt received a parcel of handſome carpets of various ſizes and patterns, yard wide London, and half yard Venetian, ſtair-caſe carpetings, hearth rugs, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 roſe blankets, brown hempen oſnabrigs and ticklenburgs, Welch plains, green, blue, and white Kerſeys, all of which are laid in on the beſt terms; he continues to keep loaf ſugar, coffee, mould and dipt candles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has now, and ſhall be conſtantly ſupplied with, moſt of the common drugs and medicines, among which are H. Wilkins's antibilious pills. 2

WHEREAS my wife Anne Meek hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

October 12, 1803 2 THOMAS MEEK.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell my dwelling plantation, containing 602 acres of LAND, lying on Beard's creek, diſtant from the city of Annapolis 7 miles, from the city of Waſhington 21 miles; the above land lays very level, and produces well in corn, tobacco, and ſmall grain, and is well watered, having good ſprings in each field; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe 40 feet by 24, with two rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, and three rooms above ſtairs, a kitchen, adjoining the dwelling, ſmoke-houſe, hen-houſe, turkey-houſe, corn-houſe, alſo a large barn, 48 by 24, ſhedded on each ſide for ſtabling horſes and cattle; nearly one half of this land is ſtanding in timber, ſuch as red oak, white oak, and ſome cheſnut, and lays very convenient to good landings on the water. For the convenience of purchaſers this plantation will be divided into two lots.

I will alſo ſell 350 acres of land, adjoining my mill lands, and lying on South river, about the ſame diſtance from Annapolis and the city of Waſhington; theſe lands lay well for cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a dwelling, ſome out houſes, and a tobacco houſe 40 by 24 feet, nearly one half of the land is in woods, and laying on the river, ſuch as red oak and cheſnut, and ſome white oak, fit for ſhip building. The terms are as follow: one third of the purchaſe money in hand, the reſidue in three equal payments, with intereſt from the day of ſale. Bond, with good ſecurity for the payment of principal and intereſt, will be required. On payment of the purchaſe money good titles will be given, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

2

The ſubſcriber has ready made, and for SALE, at his houſe, near the Sadt-houſe, the following articles of houſehold furniture, viz.

MAHOGANY deſks, deſk and book-caſe, bureaus, wardrobes, ſecretaries, ſide boards, dining, breakfaſt, and card tables, drawing room and eaſy chairs, ſofas, bedſteads of different kinds, baſon ſtands, knife caſes, liquor do. paſſage lamps, and dreſſing glaſſes, a good eight day clock, with a handſome caſe, and ſundry other articles for houſe-keeping, which will be diſpoſed of on very moderate terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, October 10, 1803. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to perſons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, now in the city of Annapolis, at Mr. Peaco's, is authoriſed to receive them during the general court, after which time, if not paid, the lands will be advertiſed and ſold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

October 11, 1803. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thurſday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, purſuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery,

THE real eſtate of Mr. RINALDO JOHNSON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, conſiſting of ſeveral tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the preciſe quantity whereof will be aſcertained by an actual ſurvey, before the day of ſale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, a good kitchen, waſh-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, ice-houſe, dairy, carriage-houſe, ſtables, and ſeveral large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is alſo a very valuable griſt mill on the premiſes, and other convenient and uſeful buildings, but it is deemed unneceſſary to give a more minute deſcription of them, ſince, it is preſumed, that any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe the property will view it before the ſale takes place.

The above eſtate will be ſold to pay, in the firſt place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANY, Eſq; and the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof muſt pay the money at the time of the ſale, or immediately on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchaſe money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Truſtee.

September 28, 1803. 3

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not leſs than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tueſday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wedneſday the 26th a colt's purſe will be run for, of not leſs than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thurſday the 27th a ſubſcription purſe will be run for, of not leſs than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. 8 X

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He ſolicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and aſſures them that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to give ſatisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.

September 14, 1803. 6

LANDS FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county weſtward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Croſſing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the ſouth branch of the Little Croſſing, which is a bold never failing ſtream, runs through part of it. Alſo four 50 acre lots in ſaid county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is ſugar tree, walnut and cheſnut. Alſo a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jenings's creek.

The above lands will be ſold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not diſpoſed of at private ſale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe are requeſted to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will ſhew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the ſubſcriber, living at Weſt river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

September 19, 1803. 5

THOMAS SHAW,

At his ſtore in Church-ſtreet,

OFFERS for SALE, on reaſonable terms, The following articles,

LOOKING glaſſes in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dreſſing glaſſes, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Waſhington, Jefferſon and the Waſhington family, japanned dreſſing boxes, ſugar canniſters, plate warmers, knife, bread and ſnuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and braſs candleſticks, one handſome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glaſs gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing deſks, ſatin wood and yew tree caddies, ſilver caddy ſhells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and ſeals, tin plate buckets, japanned ſpittoons, andirons, ſhovels and tongs, bellows, cinder ſifters, chaffing diſhes, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, ſkewers, gridirons, duſt pans, ſhot belts, powder flaſks, pearl ſleeve buttons, black knee buckles, ſciſſors, needles, pins, court plaiſter, ivory and horn combs, tooth bruſhes, violin ſtrings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle caſes, fifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, ſlates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, ſquare black crayons, round do. glazed, ſcrubbing, ſweeping duſting, cloaths, head, ſhoe and hearth bruſhes, girth webb, faſh line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, deſk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood ſaws, compaſs and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, ſcrews, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, faſh pulleys, ſifting handles, cork ſcrews, boot hooks, bed ſcrews, carpenter's rules and compaſſes, braſs nails, fiſh ſkin, ſand paper, fore planes, jack do. ſmoothing and bead do. whiting, white lead, ſweet oil, bitters, ſnuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glaſſes, goblets, ſalts, claret glaſſes, ale and jelly do. Havanna ſegars, pepper, alſpice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, ſugar, brandy, ſpirit, gin, rum, and whiſkey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803. 5

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,

ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent ſoal and upper leather, which he will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Baltimore. He will give caſh, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above buſineſſes. 9

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802.

12 C. MILLS.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new tickleburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

26 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 37

WE intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law empowering us to ſell the real eſtate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,
JOHN H. BROWN.

6 Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

4 JONATHAN BEARD.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to releaſe him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.

Charles county, September 8, 1803. 6

AGUE AND FEVER.

PERSONS afflicted with this diſeaſe are reſpectfully informed, that a certain, ſafe, and expeditious cure for the ſame is to obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in ſeveral inſtances relieved perſons afflicted with this diſeaſe in *twenty-four hours*.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatiſm, palſy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almoſt all chronic, and many acute diſeaſes.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Perſons deſirous of further information reſpecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will pleaſe to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, Eaſt-ſtreet, Baltimore. 4

N. B. All applications by letter muſt be *poſt paid*.

Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable poliſh.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the ſign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 14

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known ſtand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at preſent in poſſeſſion of Mr. GOTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the ſign of Mount Vernon) to take poſſeſſion of the ſame the thirteenth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the ſign of General Waſhington. It is his intention to furniſh good accommodations, to provide the beſt liquors, and to keep good ſervants, being determined to uſe every effort to give general ſatisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his ſincere thanks for their kind ſervices to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

☞ He alſo means to carry on, at the ſame place, the turner and wheelwright's buſineſs in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders ſent him in that line. JAMES ROYSTON.

September 24, 1803. X

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a conſiderable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welſh, &c. Any perſon returning the ſame will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis.

September 28, 1803. X A. WELSH.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.